114
128 Drs. Geiger, Halasi-Kun, Kuipers, and Menges worked out the main sections of this handbook. For specific topics we called upon the cooperation of Elizabeth Beyerly and Theodore Shabad, both affiliated with Columbia University, and A. O. Sarkissian of the Library of Congress. Each contribution appears under the name of the author.

127 In the sections on the ethnography of the Caucasian peoples proper, use was made of a manuscript prepared by Professor Gerhard Deeters of the University of Bonn and Dr. Kuipers in 1951; this manuscript was part of a project on the Peoples and Languages of the Soviet Union, under my direction,[1] supported by the Rockefeller Foundation and sponsored by the Slavic Department. The work of Professor Deeters on the North Eastern and Southern Caucasian peoples was fruitfully utilized in this Handbook in the sections prepared by Dr. Kuipers. Professor Deeters also contributed valuable last-minute information for the population survey.

128 In accordance with a later agreement, to facilitate the use of the materials in the various H. R. A. F. handbooks, this Handbook on the Caucasus follows strictly the order of topics given in the first three sections of Annex A. The extent to which the topics are covered varies; some are not treated at all, due to the shortness of time and the

[1] [i.e. John Lotz--Analyst]

128 inaccessibility of materials. On the other hand, new sections have been added, and fitted into the format of Annex A. These sections are indicated by a superscript number. The material has also been grouped into an Introduction and six chapters which reflect the interests of a scholarly handbook on the Caucasus, as was worked out by the principal investigators in a program independent of the present project.

The survey of Peoples and Languages of the Caucasus, which appears in this Handbook as section l, Sociological, e^1. Survey of Peoples and Languages, appeared as a pre-publication in November, 1955 and was distributed among interested scholars, learned organizations, and government agencies. Comments received were utilized for this Handbook. A further publication on the script systems of the Caucasus is scheduled to appear in May, 1956.

Due to the differences in scholarly tradition among the participants, it was impossible in the given time to achieve uniformity in the presentation. This is particularly true of transliteration of names. (Thus Azerbaijan, the preferable Anglicized spelling, also appears as Azerbaidjan; and, transliterated from the Russian, as Azerbaidzhan. Dagestan also occurs as

128 Daghestan. The Ossetes, in the chapter on their religion, are designated Ossets.) The manuscripts could have been edited further and the style improved if time had permitted.

000 It remains now to express my appreciation to those who contributed to the preparation of this handbook:

To Drs. Geiger, Halasi-Kun, Kuipers and Menges, who found time and interest for this research amidst their heavy academic duties;

To Dr. Sarkissian, Mr. Shabad and Mrs. Beyerly, who made valuable contribution not covered by the principal investigators.

To Miss Jane Haring Gaitenby, cartographer of the Research Center, who prepared with great skill and patience the large number of maps included;

To those who contributed to the preparation of the manuscript: Miss Marianne Kothman and Mr. Elbridge Hathaway, who participated in the entire project; to Mrs. Nora Beeson, Miss Shirley Sherman and Miss Joan G. Verosky who edited parts of the material and to Mrs. Gwen Berger, Miss Marion Gladstone, and Mrs. Helen Kishi who typed the manuscript;

0:1 PREFACE

•128 This presentation of data on the peoples and languages of the Caucasus[1] was prepared by the following:

Section	Author
Caucasian	Dr. Aert H. Kuipers
Indo-European and Semitic	Dr. Bernhard Geiger and Dr. Aert H. Kuipers
Turkic	Dr. Tibor Halasi-Kun
Mongolian	Dr. Karl H. Menges

The index was compiled by Miss Eloise Kerlin; the map was drawn by Miss Jane Gaitenby.

The data refer to the present-day linguistic-ethnic situation in the Caucasus, except that (1) peoples who were expelled from the Caucasus during the Second World War (Chechen, Ingush, Karachay, Balkar) are included; and (2) peoples of European orgin, not primarily associated with the Caucasus — on the one hand Russians and Ukrainians, on the other hand minor groups like the Greeks, Balts, Germans, etc. — are omitted.

The peoples are numbered consecutively without any further grouping; each of them is presented as a self-contained unit in which all information is given, even if repetitious. Each section includes the following: the proposed standard English designation, as heading; Name (Self-Designation; English variants, if any; Russian designations; Other Designations, where relevant); Number and Location (with references to related groups outside the Caucasus); Subdivisions (linguistic, tribal

[1] [cf. cat. 116, pp. 421 – 502 -- Analyst]

128 religious, etc.); brief indications of Traditional Economy and Religion. The index is intended to be a guide to the renowned onomastic labyrinth of the Caucasus. The map shows the present geographical location of the peoples.

The principles followed in transcription and transliteration, which have been made to conform as much as possible with English usage, are explained in O:2.[1] Certain inconsistencies due to differences in scholarly tradition have not yet been removed.

Since the languages and peoples are presented without any further linguistic grouping, it has seemed useful to add a special survey of the genetic interrelationships of the languages spoken in the Caucasus. Only the fifty languages included in the main body of this text are given. It must be borne in mind that the exact genetic relationships of the Caucasian languages, both as to the three major branches and with regard to some of the internal grouping of the NE branch, are obscure.

[1] [Cf. cat. 116, p. 420 -- Analyst]

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Biographies of Key Personalities

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

128 1) Entries are arranged alphabetically, according to the English alphabet. Cross references are given between pseudonyms and original names.

2) Numbers before the names indicate nationalities with reference to the present-day political-administrative divisions.

1 Georgians, Abkhaz, Adzhar, Nakhichevan Autonomous Oblast.

2 Armenians

3 Azeri

4 Dagestani, North (Sev.) and South (Iugo-) Ossetes

5 Kabardians, Cherkes, Adygei, Chechen

6 Russian members from Krasnodarskii and Stavropol'skii krai

The assigning of nationality is sometimes open to question; a problem arises when a person has lived in several areas. Special difficulties were encountered with persons born in the Russian F. S. S. R. who lived in the Caucasus. In some instances a name suggesting a Caucasian origin was included when information on the place of birth was not available. About 650 names have been listed: ca. 171 Armenians, 128 Azeri, 49

128 Kabardians, etc., 37 Dagestani, etc., and 257 Georgians.

3) The most common abbreviations are:

CP - Communist Party (followed by the name of the state)

CC - Central Committee

VS - Verkhovnyi sovet (followed by the name of the state)

sozyv (of VS) - convocation of Supreme Soviet

s'ezd (of CC CP) - congress of party

4) In the main, persons still alive are listed; however, a few persons of former generations whose influence is still felt are included - most of these are artists.

Included are: (a) all members of CC CP SSSR of 20th congress, 1956; (b) all members of CC CP Armenian SSR 17-18th congress, 1954, 1956; (c) the deputies to US SSSR 4. sozyv, from Krasnodarskii krai and Stavropol'skii krai; (d) all members of CC CP Azerbaidzhani SSR, 20-21st congress, 1954, 1956; (e) all deputies of VS SSSR 4.sozyv, 1954 (another sozyv should be held in 1958). (No information on CC CP Gruzinskaia SSR could be ob-

128 tained because issues of Zaria Vostoka unavailable). (f) all the Stalin prize winners of 1950; (g) names found throughout the Bolshaia entsiklopediia 1.-2. eds.) and other sources available.

5) Source from which information was obtained is given after each entry. The abbreviations used for the sources are explained at the end of the biographical section.